THE REPORT.

The committee respectfully invite attention to the evidence and vouchers submitted with this report under the head of "Supplies." The abuses have been so great, and of such a palpable nature that the most credulous person would hardly believe that such frauds could be perpetrated under the forms of legislation. History fails to cite an instance which can be compared with such a carnival of fraud and extravagence as has been held. can be compared with such a carnival of fraud and extravagance as has been held in South Carolina, by and through the purchase of supplies for the members of the General Assembly. In this connec-tion, we submit a number of the accounts against the State; also a few individual

of South Carolina, under the late regime.
We not only make the assertion, but we present the proofs, that the whole country may see how one of "the Old Thirteen" has been robbed and laid prostrathrough ignorance on one side, and corrupt adventurers on the other. Our report is necessarily elaborate; the charges are so grave that we deem it unwise to make them unless we substantiate them by evidence which no one can doubt.

If the simple statement was made that senators and members of the House were furnished with everything they desired, from swaddling clothes and THE AVERAGE "STATESMAN"

CRADLE TO THE COFFIN

of the undertaker, from brogans to chignous, finest extracts to best wines and liquors, and all paid for by the State, it would create a smile of doubt and derision; but when we make the statement and prove it by several witnesses and the of the Senate and House, all will with sorrow admit the truthfulness of this resorrow admit the truthfulness of this re-port. For your guidance we deem it es-sential to place under appropriate heads the class of supplies and the evidence re-ferring thereto.

We first call your attention to the evi-dence of Mr. Woodruff, who was clerk of the Senate at that time, and necessarily cognizant of averathing

cognizant of everything concerning the furnishing of supplies. He says: "Under the head of supplies was embraced anything that a senator chose to order. These orders were generally given through the clerk, and the accounts were rendered against the clerk of the Senate. At first the orders were moderate, and included only stationary and postage stamps, but they gradually increased until they assumed gigantic proportions. In the commencement of this business of furnishing members they gave orders on the clerks to deduct the amount from their ray; but years somether ray; but years somether ray. their pay; but very soon the orders largely exceeded their pay, and the accounts were then included in the report of the committee on contingent accounts, and pay certificates thus issued for almost every description of merchandize. In addition to this, pay certificates were drawn and turned over to the chairman of the committee on contingent accounts for collection and distribution. As these matters became common, the senators

ALL THEIR EXPENSES SHOULD BE PAID by the State, or in the language of Senator C. P. Leslie, the State had no right to be a State unless she could pay and take care of her statesmen." Mr. Woodraff says, and the vouchers and certificates prove, that "gratification" certificates were frequently issued for the benefit of the senators. Senators Jervey and Caillard, of Charleston, and Senator Cain, of Edgefield, also corroborate this testimony and acknowledge that they received a portion of the fraudulent certificates thus issued. A. O. Jones, clerk of cates thus issued. A. O. Jones, clerk of the House, testifies that supplies were furnished under the head of "Legislative" expenses, sundries and stationers," and rooms, groceries, clocks, horses, carriages, dry goods, carpets, furniture of every de-scription, and miscellaneous articles of merchandise for the personal use of the members.

Your committee find upon examination of the vouchers in the treasurer's offices,

there were expended, under the respec-tive hears of "Supplies," "Sundries" and "Incidental Expenses," not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which were spent for refreshments, in-cluding the finest wines, liquors and

eigars.

We can only prove how universally this system of fraud was practiced and carried out by the bills and individual accounts turned in as vouchers, a portion of which we submit with the report, and the evidence of Clerks Woodruff and Jones and Sergeant-at-arms Williams. Woodruff testifies that "the practice became so general as to embrace nearly every Republican and

SEVERAL DEMOCRATIC SENATO'S. Such accounts came to be regarded as privileged matters, and the Senate rule requiring all reports to lie over one day was generally suspended and the report considered at once and the accounts ordered to be paid without a dissenting voice. Senators left their accounts with the chairman of the countries of the countries. voice. Senators left their accounts with the chairman of the committee on con-tingent accounts. When settled in this way they were generally returned to sen-

ators receipted."
We find there was a regular system by which these accounts were passed upon by the Senate and House through the manipulations of the committee on con-

manipulations of the committee on contingent accounts. The following example will suffice:

The committee would report that they had considered the account of A, B and C (which were honest claims) and found them correct, and would recommend that they be paid; but after the last name on the accounts we in most instances found the ominous words "and others" or "sundries and others," which being interpreted meant "fraud." Woodruff, continuing, rays: "The committee to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate claimed the right to order what they pleased and include it in their report under the name of "sundries and others."

Jonse, in his evidence, speaks of them

Jones, in his evidence, speaks of them

"QUEER ACCOUNTS," and says they were generally raid under the head of "and others." Your committee find it necessary to classify the various supplies furnished in order that you may perceive the magnitude of the robbery and the ruthless expenditure of taxes to provide for the pleasure and comfort of our statesmen! Under the class of "Refreshments," we ask attention to these facts: A room in the State House to these facts: A room in the State House was fitted up wherein to serve "wines, liquing actables and eigars." to State officials, senators, members of the House and their friends, at all hours of the day and night! Woodro? a evidence is that the largest bills were randered for refreshments, including the best liquors and eigars, which were served up in a room adjoining that of the clerk of the Benate, and kept open at all hours, and was visited daily by State officials, judges, senators, members of the House, lawyers, editors, newspaper reporters, and citizens generally, irrespective of party, and that thay discussed matters, State and National, in the most agreeable manner over their sparkling glasses. Not satisfied with the establishment of a bar-

## Anderson



BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

room in the Capitol, they employed a porter who had charge of the "Refresh-

The porter states that for siz years the The porter states that for six years the State House bar-room was generally opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and kept open until from 2 to 4 the next morning; that during that time some one was constantly there eating, smoking or drinking, and that Sunday formed no exception to the rule. He says: "He never saw a bar-room equal to the State House refreshment-room for drinking, smoking and talking;" that a large majority of the members who assembled in the room were Republicans, but that Democratic senators and representatives were there also. He mentioned the names of Senators

BIEMAN AND HOLCOMBE.

and Representative R. M. Smith as daily visitors; "that many of the members would be at the room before breakfast hunting a drink or eye-opener." He could not estimate the exact amount of liquor drank, but asserted that it averaged several gallons per Jay, with a considerable amount of wine, ale and porter thrown in. The best cigars and wines were furnished, and that often what he considered a good article would be rejected. He could not keep a sufficient amount of cigars on hand to supply the demand, as many of them

FILLED ONE OR TWO OF THEIR POURETS upo. leaving, and would frequently carry off a bottle of champagne in the same way. He is porter now, and says that no refreshments are served, as that business stopped when Governor Hampton took charge of the State House.

It will be observed that the State furnished a room a parter and refreshments.

It will be observed that the State furnished a room, a porter and refreshments for our "statesmen" while they were plotting how to rob the people they pretended to represent; ready to vote for any measure that would enrich themselves at the public expense. In addition to the refreshments furnished at the State House, large quantities of wines, liquors and cigars, and other things were sent to the hotels, boarding houses and residences of State officials, senators, members and their friends. This is shown by the vouchers and accounts rendered and the evidence of Woodruff, who says that "the matter of refreshwho says that "the matter of refresh-ments, like others, assumed the largest proportions, and orders were given for liquors and cigars, which were BENT TO THE HOTELS,

bearding houses and residences of the members and their friends." Clerk Jones says the most extravagant accounts were rendered for refreshments for committee rooms, and that he found it useless

to remonstrate.

Sergeant-at-arms Williams testifies that the House did not keep a refreshment room, but he was ordered to buy wines, liquors, &c., for the members, and that he did buy them from Mr. Gibson and Mr. Solemen. His evidence is corroborated by Mr. Gibson, and the orders given him, a few of which we submit with this report.

Among the members thus furnished we find the names of T. Hurley, member from Charleston; P. Simkins, from Edgefield; J. D. Boston, from Newberry; James A. Bowley, of Georgetown; Speaker S. J. Lee, of Aiken. We submit a specimen order given to Mr. Gibson for

which was delivered in one day: "One box champagne, one box port wine, one box whiskey, one box brandy, one box sherry wine, three boxes cigars." Mr. Bowley was one of the leading colored members of the House, and chairman of the committee of ways and means and it. the committee of ways and means, and it chased, every member of the House and is easy to understand why he reported Senate must have consumed favorably upon the enormous tax levies and appropriation bills of the House. We append an order to Mr. Gibson from Rev. W. H. Thomas, member from Colleton and chairman of the committee on claims: "Mr. Gibson, there is a mistake, the order calls for two boxes of wine, please send the other. W. H. Thomas."

Mr. Gibson in his evidence says: "He was paid in Legislative pay certificates for all supplies, and that he cally furnished the best articles." We also refer to the evidence of Wm. M. Fine, who kept a restaurant in this city, and who says he furnished supplies consisting of "eatables, wines, liquors and cigars to different Legislative committees, for which he received pay certificates, and that the largest amount issued to him, at one time, for these supplies was \$1,800." favorably upon the enormous tax levie

one time, for these supplies was \$1,800. HARDY SOLOMON, dealer in groceries, has numerous large a dealer in groceries, has numerous large accounts among the vouchers. He testifies that he furnished Woodruff and Jones with supplies, but not as clerks of the respective houses, and that he was paid by the State Treasurer on presentation of the pay certificates, which were issued to him for his accounts. In connection with the evidence of Mr. Solomon, we call attention to his itemized account which was sworn to by him, and annexe which was sworn to by him, and annexed to his evidence under the head of "Supplies," wherein appears the names of the following persons to whom he fur-

"REFRESHMENTS:"

F. S. Jacobs, Senators John Wilson, W. E. Holcombe, D. Bieman, J. H. White and C. D. Hayne, Governor R. K. Scott, Comptroller-General John L. Neagle, Lieutenant-Governor Kansier, State Treasurer Niles G. Parker, Speaker F. J. Moses, Representatives C. C. Bowen, J. Felder Myers, S. L. Duncan, R. H. Humbert, Dr. B. A. Bosemon, — Miller, McLaughlin, John B. Dennia, B. Byas, W. J. McKinlay, R. M. Smith, W. H. Jones, Nelson Davis and Gen. William Gurney, County Treasurer of Charleston. Your committee also find on the examination of this itemized account and the evidence adduced before us that

amination of this itemized account and the evidence adduced before us that measurements on several occasions by check and cash; nevertheless, on examining the nayments made by the State Treasurer to Mr. Solomon, on pay certificates issued to him, it is shown that he has draw six thousand dollars over and above h. entire account and worse still these cortire account, and, worse still, these cer-tificates were all issued before the first of March, 1873, after which time he was

paid otherwise. We also find that in the year 1872 there was issued to him \$24,880.50, while his itemised account shows that there was only due him for the years 1871 and 1872, \$11,203.48, proving that he was paid \$13,177.62 over the amount claimed to have been furnished by him. Com-ment is unnecessary.

SPECIMEN STEALS.

We know of no better method of illustrating the reckless expenditure of money for this class of supplies than by referrfor this class of supplies than by referring to the accounts rendered, some of which will be found appended to the evidence, and furnished almost all the offices in the State House, and we call attention to accounts the State House, and we call attention to accounts of the Western Union.

FIRMY SERSION!

In continuation, he states that he furnished at least forty bed-rooms, but does that on March 4, 1872, Selomon feralished at least forty bed-rooms, but does that on March 4, 1872, Selomon feralished at least forty bed-rooms, but does not know who occupied them all, or what became of the furniture. He was paid for it in legislative pay certificates.

We refer to accounts and a calendar inkstand which cost \$25 in fiscillation of the Western Union. Telegraph Company, together with Mr. We refer to accounts designated Nos. We refer to accounts designated Nos. State House, which was caused by the Bills being sent to Scott for pay certificates, and furnished almost all the offices in the state House, offices in the State House, and heard an altercation between him and Lealie, which was caused the was in Governor Scott's office. The accounts of the Western Union. Telegraph Company, together with Mr. We refer to accounts the sensition of a state House, which was caused of the was in Governor Scott's office. The accounts of the Western Union. Telegraph Company, together with Mr. We refer to accounts the sensition between him and Lealie, which was caused the was caused of the was in Governor Scott's office. The accounts of the Western Union. Telegraph Company, together with Mr. We refer to accounts the sensition between him and Lealie, which was caused the was in Governor Scott's office. The accounts of the Western Union. The accounts of the Weste

Mr. Solomon says he had no difficulty in making collections while they did businers with him. Thus it clearly appears that bills contracted for the "gratification" of our "statesmen" were promptly paid; while the vilest criminals were pardoxed to keep them from starving, and turned out upon an cutraged people; the unfortunate immates of the Lunatic Asylum were et the sex different productions of the Lunatic Asylum were et the sex different productions of the Lunatic Asylum were et the sex different productions of the Lunatic Asylum were et the sex different productions of the sex differe the unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were at the same time suffering from want of proper food and clothing; the free schools were closed and teachers unpaid. These fraudulent expenditures

CONFINED TO ANY PARTICULAR YEAR as will appear by the vouchers turned over to your committee. We now call over to your committee. We now call attention to the accounts of George Symmers, mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, designated "A A" "A B" "A C," "A H," aggregating \$3,157.80, Woodruff, designated "A A," "A B,"
"A C," "A H," aggregating \$3,157.80,
from March 1, 1871, to the 7th day of
same month, amounting to more than
four hundred and fifty dollars per day,
for wines and liquors for the Senate
alone. The evidence and vouchers are
not confined to Solomon, Fine, Gibson
and Symmers, but prove that Messrs.
Cooper and Taylor, Wm. Kennedy and
Joseph Taylor, citizens of Columbia, also
furnished supplies of the same character.
We insert a literal copy of one of the
bills found among the vouchers of the
clerk of the Senate:

COLUMBIA, February 22, 1872.

COLUMBIA, February 22, 1872. Gov. A. J. RANSIERE. Dr.
To Joe Taylor for Licours and segars and other articulars, \$280.

Reciuvied paymen, JOE TAYLOR,
This trade was

NOT CONFINED TO COLUMBIA. NOT CONFINED TO COLUMBIA,

s is shown by the vouchers of Mesars.
Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., of Charleston, and others, or to the State, as proved by the accounts of Kuhn & Co., of Philadelphia, dealers in wines and liquors.
We call especial attention to their accounts, designated "C 15," in the evidence of Woodruff, amounting to \$1,680, furnished to Senate at one time, and to No. 83, in evidence of A. O. Jones, amounting to \$2,038, for use of House and delivered in one day; also to account of Mr. Symmers, in Woodruff's evidence, designated as No. 16, by Woodruff, in which sweetmeats and delicacies of every kind that could tempt the epicure were which sweetments and dencaces of every kind that could tempt the epicure were supplied. This is only one of many such in our possession. In addition to the parties above designated we find that parties above designated we find that numerous other persons furnished "refreshments" under the head of "Supplies," and rendered bills against the State for amounts ranging from one hundred dollars to three thousand, as will be seen by vouchers attached to the evidence

for these supplies were most extravagant. In Woodruft's evidence there is an account designated as No. 11, in which Mr. Symmers charged \$20 per gallon for brandy; sherry wine, \$10; whiskey, \$8; cigars, \$10 per hundred. In the itemized account of Mr. Solomon the prices are equally unconscionable. Lager beer, \$4.50 per dozen; brandy, by the dozen, (quarts) \$40; cigars, \$20 per hundred; champagne, \$40 by the case; port wine, \$40 per dozen. An estimate cannot be formed of the amount of wines, liquors and cigars used in a single session, but enough is shown by the bills rendered and the pay certificates issued to demonstrate that ic have used all that was purchased, every member of the House and THE PRICES PAID

ONE GALLON PER DAY, with a low extra bottles of ale and wine thrown in, and smoked not less than one thrown in, and smoked not less than one dozen cigars within the same time. During this era of "elevation," while the average "statesman" was deprived of the enjoyment of his accustomed luxury, the succulent watermeion, it is not strange to find him seeking the luscious fruits of trop al climes—hence the bills of Messrs. Brookbanks & Co. Brookbanks says in his evidence "that he was connected with a confectionery and fruit store that he a confectionery and fruit store, that he furnished such articles as were usually kept in such establishments, and that he rendered bills made out under the head of 'Sundries,' and received in payment legislating and received in payment

legislative pay certificates."

We submit a portion of these accounts and refer to those designated as Nos. 51 and refer to those designated as Nos. 51 56, 60, 68, 69 and 74, aggregating \$1,080 Woodruff says these accounts were for "FRUIT AND CIGARS

furnished the Senate." We also refer to the evidence of A. O. Jones and John Williams, concerning other accounts of a

We cannot better illustrate the effron LEADING "STATESMEN"

designated as No. 213, in evidence of A. C. Jones, when it appears that Gen. Wm. Gurney, treasurer of Charleston County, laimed to have furnished refreshments is the concent of \$1,500, but, strange to say, the itemized account of Hardy Solomon proves that Gen. Gurney was the recipient of supplies from Solomon's store, and that the State paid for the

Sergeant-at-arms Williams says of this bill: "I know of no supplies being furnished by Gen. Gurney, nor do I know anything of No. 211, referred to in A. O. Jones' evidence."

We now proceed to show the enormous expenditures for other purposes.

expenditures for other purposes. FURNITURE.

We find that there has been paid out We find that there has been paid out within four years for furniture alone over two hundred thousand dollars, and of this amount Mr. Berry and Mr. Fagan, furniture dealers, testify that at the present time there is at the State House only seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars' worth, appraised at the prices paid for it; a list of which was sworn to by them and is attached to their evidence. This includes three hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of furniture purchased by Attorney-General Melton, and paid for by him out of his contingent fund, and at this time is in the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Berry says he furnished a large

Mr. Berry says he furnished a large number of committee rooms outside of the State House, as well as bed-rooms. He remembers furnishing the rooms oc-cupied by W. J. Whipper, T. Hurley, T. B. Johnston, J. E. Green and others, and some of the rooms he furnished as often as three times! He also furnished rooms at Mrs. Randall's for Speaker traded furniture to members for pay cer-tificates, and furnished almost all the offices in the State House,

same week by other parties, all of which is shown by the vouchers.

We also call attention to accounts in the evidence of A. O. Jones, designated as numbers 25½ to 26¾, inclusive, where it is shown that Mr. Solomon alone furnished the House with \$5,877.15 worth of wines and liquors within two months. Mr. Solomon says he had no difficulty in making collections while they did businers with him. Thus it clearly appears that bills contracted for the "gratification" of our "statesmen" were promptly were furnished also, and were occupied were furnished also, and were occupied by Senator Y. J. P. Owens, T. Hurley and W. H. Gardiner, and that he also furnished Speaker Lee's 700m and

OTHER PRIVATE ROOMS at the boarding houses of members with fine carpets, whose and other furniture, and that they were claimed as committee rooms. He says: "I cannot undertake to explain the accounts of Mr. Berry. I know that large quantities of furniture were furnished by him every session, and that as soon as the General Assembly adjourned it disappeared, and I was compelled, "nder the order of the Speaker, or some committee chairman, to refurnish or some committee chairman, to refurnial all the rooms as soon as the Legislature These rooms, he adds, "were OUTSIDE OF THE CAPITOL

building, and he believes the furniture was stolen by those who had charge of

W. K. Greenfield testified that the W. K. Greenfield testified that the rooms he rented were newly, thoroughly and, in some instances, most extravagautly furnished every fall, about the time the General Assembly convened, and that the furniture was removed by different persons, and not by regular dealers, and looked as if it was being divided up among them; that he rented the rooms with the understanding that they were for public business, but they may have been used otherwise, and that he was generally paid for them with legislative pay certificates.

JOHN B. DENNIS

testifies that he purchased furniture for forty rooms, including the offices of the Governor, Attorney-General Comptroller-General, and the Hall of the House of Representatives. His evidence proves most conclusively that a majority of the members of the House combined against the persons who furnished these goods and demanded to be paid for voting for the claim. The bills were more than doubled and certificates issue for them. The New York firms and Mr. Berry received only the amounts due on their accounts. Benj. Byas, chairman of the committee, who reported favorably on the raised claim, received a pay certificate to the amount of \$12,319.50—the remainder was divided between JOHN B. DENNIS remainder was divided between

FIFTY OTHER MEMBERS as follows: W. R. Jervey had \$2,100 which he was to divide between himself T. A. Davis, W. C. Glover, J. J. Hardy, P. P. Hedges, Abram Smith, J. W. Lloyd, J. A. Bowley and Orlando Levy, all members from Charleston County, except Bowley, who represented Georgetown

County.

Humbert, of Darlington, received certificate of an even ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

which he was to divide between himself, Alfred Hart, S. J. Keith, S. Sanders, J. Long, Frank Adamson, John F. Hender-son, Hastings Gantt, R. Tarleton and Fortune Giles.

Fortune Giles.

Asbury L. Singleton, of Sumter, received a certificate for \$1,150, to divide between himself, E. Cain, H. C. Corwin, E. Ferguson, R. Gaither, S. Garey, A. S. Holmes, Barney Humphries, S. Melton, Wm. Littlefield, J. P. Singleton, Alfred Moore, E. M. Sumpter and J. Warley. H. H. HUNTER.

from Charleston, demanded and received for himself a certificate for \$750; J. H. White received a certificate for \$250 for himself; W. F. C. Gardener one for \$1,500; W. J. Whipper one for \$3,000; B. C. Yocum one for \$1,500; A. O. Jones one for \$1,000; W. H. Jones one for \$1,000; Jee Crews one for \$3,000; Lawrence Cain one for \$500, which witness says he bought from Cain afterwards, and Cain, in his evidence, admits receiving a small consideration on account of this matter; P. J. O'Connell received one for \$1,000; B. A. Nerland one for \$100; C. S. Andell, one for \$500; B. F. Berry one for \$100; J. D. Boaton one for \$250; Wm. Dannerly one for \$50; Mitchell Goggins one for \$100; S. J. Keith one for \$100; Wm. Kennedy one for \$100.

F. J. MOSES for himself a certificate for \$750; J. F.

F. J. MOSES had one certificate for \$5,000, and door not know how many more or exactly the

we have not (owing to the want of time) ascertained who collected all the certificates referred to above, but find that B. Byas, B. G. Yocum and T. Hurley that B. Byas, B. G. Yocum and T. Hurley collected theirs, and that the five thousand dollar certificate given to Moses was exchanged for a State Treasurer's due bill for that amount. Accounts Nos. 38, 34, 35 and 35 refer to this claim, and are referred to in A. O. Jones' evidence, when the vouchers prove that more than \$17,000 was allowed as interest on \$45,000 for seventeen mouths. Most of the exercises. or seventeen months. Most of the cer ificates thus issued are in the Treasurer office, and have been paid, but they d not bear the endorsement of either of th firms named in them, to wit: Nicol, Da ridson & Co., or Stewart, Sutphen & Co Gen. Dennis says that more than \$12, 000 of these certificates were divided between Speaker Moses, Clerk A. O. Jones, Niles G. Parker, Tim Hurley and

Your committee find that a large por tion of the fraudulent certificates issued to pay the difference between the legitimate amount due for furniture and the amount for which it was raised have been

WHAT IS LEFT. After a careful examination of th furniture in the State House by General Dennis, he amrims that there is not left there more than one-half of what was purchased, and very few of the clocks, which were of the finest quality, costing from \$150 to \$600 each, and that out of several mirrors which cost \$600 each,

upholsterers who were sent from New York to place and arrange the carpetings, furniture, &c. Gen. Dennis testifies that "in the spring or summer of 1869

Land Commissioner, purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry, ostensibly for his office, but in reality for his residence. Says he was in Governor Scott's office afterwards, and heard an altercation between him and Lealie, which was caused by the Lills between him the control of the contr

your committee that members who only received six dollars per diem could, in a few weeks after their arrival in Columbia, obtain elegant furniture for their rooms, and Brussels carpets for their floors, and recline on Oriental spring and sponge mattresses, while their constituents were being hounded down by the inexorable tax-gatherer to pay the price of these luxuries.

As a further illustration of the inordi-nate greed of this horde of robbers, we present the following, for nothing, how-ever small, escaped the Argus-eyed com-mitteemen who so dexterously played the game of "addition, division and silence:" STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA BENATE.

By reference to the evidence of Mr. Wing, a master mechanic, it will be seen that the partitions charged for at \$650 each would be worth now about \$25 each, but at the time the account was rendered it was worth about one-third more. We also call attention to the evidence of several witnesses who testify that the account eral witnesses who testify that the account was raised by inserting the figure "3" in the item, "Fitting up closets," and the figure "6" in front of the two last amounts, thus making a gain of \$1,500.

We find that under the head of "Furniture" accounts were presented for mules. niture" accounts were presented for mules

CARTIAGE HIRE AND HORSE FEED.

These accounts were passed upon and certificates issued accordingly.

In this connection we refer to the evidence of Mr. Pettingill, (under the head of "pay certificates,") who was a dealer in horses and mules, and who says he sold them to different members, and was paid in Legislative pay certificates, naming Speaker S. J. Lee and W. H. Jones, of Georgetown, as two of such purchasers.

Georgetown, as two of such purchasers, and that he also received pay certificates for "horse food, buggy hire," &c.

Mr. Greenfield says he did not sell any Mr. Greenfield says he did not sell any buggies or carriages directly to the State, but sold to the members and was paid for them with pay certificates. He remembers receiving a certificate, which proved to be fraudulent, in payment for a carriage. At one time a proposition was made to him to sell a large portion of his stock of carriages and buggies if he would make out his account against the State and receive pay certificates in payment thereof, which he declined. We also refer to the evidence given by Sallas Randolt, a committee clerk, who testified that a house of ill-fame in the city of Columbia was supplied with furniture at the expense of the State. We also refer to the account of Mr. LyBrand, a dealer in

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. designated as No. 37 by A. O. Jones, as an evidence that, whilst revelling in their Bachanalian sports, the Muses were not neglected. The soft melody of the melodeon was invoked to inspire what spirits would not.

We could not ascertain the actua amount of carpeting purchased or used, but the bills rendered amounted to several thousand dollars per annum. That some conception may be formed of this enormous expenditure, we refer to the evidence of Mr. Purse, who measured all the committee rooms and offices in the the committee rooms and offices in the Sutphen & Co., designated as No. 73 by A. O. Jones, and reported from commis-tee on contingent account, it will be found that during one session alone they

sold to the State 4,658 YARDS OF CARPETING, more than one thousand yards being finest Brussels. Gen. Dennis and Sergt. Williams both testify that the committee rooms were furnished with new carpets every session, which were carried away in the spring of the year. Gen. Dennis says he knows that some of it was shipped to Massachusetts.

rate all the accounts rendered for repairs on committee rooms. It is sufficient to say that they amounted to thousands of dollars annually, when it is a well known fact that after the State House was fitted up not a committee room was repaired See evidence of Robt. Seriven and others who state that they were in constant at-tendance and that no work was done, except placing the two wooden partitions. No transaction was allowed to pass without paying tribute to the inordinate greed which characterized the majority of the

members. "STATIONERY." Mr. Woodruff's avidence on this subject is as follows: "During Mr. Parker's term of office and part of Mr. Cardozo's, up to the time of specific appropriations, pay certificates for 'stationery,' which included almost everything, and for other accounts, ware issued to such an extent that they sold on the streets for from ten to twenty cents on the dollar." The evidence shows that the average member never received over ten dollars' worth of stationery; but the bills rendered and paid by the State in one session amounted to \$68,000 for this commodity alone.

Clerk Jones, in his evidence, says: "Stationery included refreshments, dry goods, groceries, carpets, furniture, horses and carriages, and miscellaneous articles of merchandise, and the names used in the accounts were Mr. Woodruff's avidence on this sub

the accounts were GENERAL MYTHS

To further illustrate the frauds committed under this head, we refer to vouchers in evidence of A. O. Jones, designated as Nos. 54, 54 and 53, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,666. Mr. Jones says: "It is asserted that these accounts were for books and fine stationer furnished the members." Attention i called to accounts numbered from 101 only one remains.

From the report marked No. 73, "Exhibit A," to which we referred in the evidence of A. O. Jones, it appears that Benjamin Byrs, chairman of the committee, reported in favor of the raised claim which defrauded the State of at least 245.000; but universally on so much of it as referred to paying W. E. Rose a small amount due him for boarding the upholsterers who were sent from New pholsterers who were sent from New actually used.

ances, include most of the stationery actually used.

Clerk Woodruff says (and the vouchers prove it) that during one session each senator seceived a copy of

We cannot refrain from commenting upon the large accounts Mr. Isaac Sulzbacher, a well known jeweler of Columbia; and call especial attention to the accounts designated as "No. 27" and "B 5," mentioned in Woodruff's evidence where laweley was furnished to dence, where jewelry was furnished to Senators Whittemore, Maxwell, Hayne, Rev. Wm. Johnston and Representative Tim Hurley. He also furnished fine gold pens costing as high as \$10 a piece; and, judging from the bills rendered, from five to ten pocket knives to each member during the session.

member during the session.

The accounts of Mr. Hayden, (a jew-eler of Charleston,) designated A 1, by Woodruff, clearly demonstrate the manner in which bills were raised, the amount being for five call-bells \$12, and raised to \$112, by inserting the figure 1. We quote from Mr. Woodruff's diary in reference to an account of Mr. Hayden for a watch for Sanatar Whittamers. "Wednesder." for Senator Whittemore: "Wednesday, January 15, 1873, collected certificate for \$945, and paid Hayden for Whittemore's

Whittemore must have somewhere about ten thousand dollars this session. The

ten thousand dollars this session. That ought to be satisfactory. He is always, though, after one more."

It has long been a mystery to the uninitiated where the matchless diamonds which flashed their rays of light in the halls of the Capitol, the showy watch chains and expensive watches came from; but an inspection of Mr. Sulzbacher's accounts, and those of a similar nature, will reveal the startling feet their their

will reveal the startling fact that they were furnished by an impoverished State. We submit a portion of Mr. Sulzbach-

REPAIRING CLOCKS,

REPAIRING CLOCKS,

Nos. 25½ and 26¾, and referred to in A.
O. Jones' evidence, which will show the amount to be several hundred dollars.
Mr. Glaze, another jeweler of Columbia, has several accounts, some of which are designated as Nos. 61, 62 and 63, by A.
O. Jones. Instead of jewelry we now have gorgeous military trappings for our legislative heroes, who belonged to a well equipped but badiy organized militia. These amounted to something over twenty-one hundred dollars. In connection with these accounts, see evidence of P. Simkins, (under the head of "pay certificates,") who states that he purchased some articles from Mr. Glaze, and that his account as well as that of S. J. Lee was settled with a legislative pay certificate. Afterward he and Lee were both sued, and he paid Mr. Glaze two hundred dollars, and Mr. Glaze still holds the certificate as a claim against the State.

In the account of W. Whinner et

In the account of W. J. Whipper, attorney at law, designated as C 12, he charges the State the modest sum of \$50 PER DAY FOR FORTY-THREE DAYS professional services rendered the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the State. This investigation resulted in the appointment of Representative C. C. Puffer, receiver, whereby the State lost a large amount of money, by commissions and other means. For years large accounts amounting to several hundred dollars, annually, have been paid for

been paid for CLEANING THE HALLS

of the Senate and House of Represent of the Senate and House of Representa-tives, while hundreds of convicts were in the city entirely idle. To illustrate the economy practiced now, we will state, that not one dollar is paid out for such work, convict labor being utilized.

We have examined the accounts for fitting locks to the desks of members, and find that during one session the State

State House and committee rooms outside, and testifies that it would require only 1,300 yards to carpet all of them.

By reference to the account of Stewart,

State House and committee rooms outside, and that during one session the State was charged with 367 new locks, where there are only 164 desks in the Senate and House, thus giving more than two and House, thus giving more than two and House, thus giving more than two locks to each deak. We submit a few accounts for wood and coal. Upon a ined he said: "I know nothing of most close calculation, we find at during one of these accounts. I allowed my name to be used to assist the members from

necessary commodity.

From the account of Mr. Mayrant it appears that he fureished Senators Whittemore, Maxwell and others with wood.

The bills rendered show that thousands of dollars were spent annually for stoves to heat the State House and committee rooms. Sergt. Williams testifies that the committee rooms were furnished with stoves awary year, and that when he

the State House are worth \$1,500 at this time, and that he does not find one-eighth of the stoves at the Capitol which

cleansed.

We respectfully call your attention to the accounts designated as Nos. 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89, in evidence of A. O. Jones, and C 7 and A 1 in the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, in which it is shown that State officials, members of the House and Senate, clerks and attaches were furnished with most of the leading daily papers of the State and a large number of weekly country and a large number of weekly country papers. In addition to the above the ac-counts, vouchers and evidence show that counts, vouchers and evidence show that novels, law and other books were furnished to the members in order that they might while away their his hours in Improving their minds at the State's expense, though thousands of their constituents children were unable to attend school for the want of books. In evidence of the above we refer you to accounts designated as A 2, W 5, and others of a similar kind, and the evidence of

of a similar kind, and the evidence of A. O. Jones.

The accounts of W. K. Greenfield, Hardy Solomon, M. J. Calnan, and others, show the amounts paid by the State for the use of so-called committee rooms. These rooms were not only used during the sitting of the General Assembly, but were often occupied the entire year at the extravagant price of ONE DOLLAR PER DAY RENT for each room. Add to this the cost of

prove it) that during one session each sensiting, gas bills, refreshments, &c., and this of itself would prove to the webster's unabridged dictionary, and a calendar inkstand which cost \$25.

an account for room rent, amounting to \$3,249.60, "is justly due." Mr. Jones, in his evidence, says that this is an account of R. K. Scott for the rent of a cottage for one year.

It could not be sold for that amount

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to day. Mr. Greenfield says, in reference to this matter, that he rented the cottage in rear of McKenzie's building to R. K.

Scott, to be used as a resort or

"LUCIUS ROOM
during his candidacy for the United
States Senate, that he was paid by Gov.
Scott, and that he has no knowledge of
pay certificates being used in payment
thereof.

The voucher designated by Woodruff The voucher designated by Woodruff as No. 26, is for rent of the residence of John J. Patterson, for the use of Senstors Whittemore, Owens, and others who revelled in stately mausions, enjoying their gains stolen from an impoverished people, while their poor dupes in their lowly cabins were suffering for the necessaries of life.

THE ROLL OF RASCALS.

The private bills of State officers, senators and members of the House, refer-red to in the evidence of Woodruff and Jones, include the names of those who were the recipients of supplies, and are

Lieutenant-Governor Ransier, Lieu

1,000 00 500 00

89. Simeon P. Simples.... 500 00 88. J. S. J. Gilman...... 4,165 00 No. 120. R. W. Johnson. No. 121. S. J. Brown.... 8,752 15 985 75 500 00 No. 122. J. Crosswell..... No. 123. R. O. Burkell.....

Making an aggregate of .....\$20,368 89 MYTHS "AND OTHERS."

MYTHS "AND OTHERS."

Mr. Jones says these "myths" were pushed through under cover of "and others," and that "the number was so great it would have been foolishness in him to have made inquiries concerning them." He also says if he had placed any impediment in the way of certificates being issued to pay this class of claims he would have lost his position, and that in some instances the only supplies furnished was the paper on which the account was made out. Sergt. Williams testified that vouchers and accounts were made out in the names of fictitious persons for large amounts, passed upon persons for large amounts, passed upon by the committee on contingent accounts and pay certificates drawn for them and delivered to different members. He recognized No. 1 referred to in evidence of A. C. Jones as one of that class. It calls for \$1,125, and he thinks it was given to W. H. Jones, a member from Georgetown

Georgetown. A large number from Georgetown. A large number of accounts were reade out in the name of John Williams, sergeant-at-arms, among them Nos. 58 and 91, amounting to \$5,432.02, also Nos. 92 to 111, inclusive, amounting to \$15,630.08. While Mr. Williams was being exam-

session more than

ONE THOUSAND CORDS OF WOOD
and one thousand three hundred and twenty tons of coal were charged for, and at the same time there was not a single wepd stove in use at the State House. Sergeant Williams in his evidence states that not a fourth of the wood and coal purchased wes consumed at the State House. He also says that Mr. Crews furnished and delivered to any of the members who asked for it this necessary commodity. to it, thereby getting it passed without creating any suspicion that it was a fraud. I remember the \$3,500 account; that was for the committee on contingent accounts. I think they took \$500 apicce. They promised me \$500, but never gave it to me."

Your committee cannot undertake to

to heat the State House and committee rooms. Sergt. Williams testifies that the committee rooms were furnished with this report, but will refer you to a few rendered by Messrs. Kinard and with this report, but will refer you to a few rendered by Messrs. Kinard and W. D. Love & Co., dealers in dry goods, and to those of Messrs. Strauss & Broy. D. Epstin, Wm. Robinson, dealers in the State House are worth \$1,500 at this time, and that he does not find one-

Clerk Jones, in refering to the accounts rendered against Sergeant at arms Willems, and that he does not find one eighth of the stoves at the Capitol which he furnished.

We will not attempt to give the amount of soap,

HAIR BRUSHES AND TOWELS furnished, but will simply state that the accounts amounted to thousands of dollars! Verily, they should have been cleansed.

We respectfully call your attention to

A CONTRAST. 1871-72. \$600 clocks, \$5 clocks,
40 cents spittoons,
\$4 benches,
\$4 thenches,
\$1 thairs,
\$2 pine tables,
\$25 cent hat pegs,
\$3 desks,
\$10 office desks,
\$10 office desks, Sponge Mattre Oriental pillowa, \$60 plush Goth, chain \$60 library tables, \$80 lat racks, \$50 desks, \$50 desks, \$80, \$175 office desks \$100 wardrobes, Brussels carpeting, llay pipes, Thesp whiskey,

We feel that this report would be incomplete if we failed to present to the General Assembly the list of articles lought and paid for by the State for the use of her "statesmen." It has been accurately copied from the various accounts turned over to your committee by the clerks of the Senate and House of Rep-

REPRESHMENTS, WINES AND LIQUORS REFRESHMENTS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

Heidaicak, Green Sea', Vin Imperial,
Verzenay and Moet and Chandon Chempagnes; Scuppernong, Sparkling Moselle, Catawba, Chateau La Rose Claret,
Chateau Lefitte Claret, Imperial Pale
Sherry, best Madeirs, Fort, Malaga and
Blackberry Wines; finest Otsrd, Dupuy
and French Cognae Brandy; Onest Pater, Cabinet, Rye, Bourbon, Nectar and
Corn Whiskeys; Holland Gin, Jamsica
Bum, cases of Hostetter's Indian, Kerre,
Russian, Baker, St. Dominge and Wine
Bitters; Congress Water, best bottled
Ale, Lager and Porter; Sarsaparilla,
Carscoa, and Marasechno—all by the
cask.

ing to have purchased the entire building. We call your attention to what seems to us a most palpable fraud, designated as No. 65 in evidence of A. O. Jones, where R. E. Scott certifies that

and buffalous oranges, wax and adamantine candles, Colgate's fancy and tollet soaps, starch, table and Liverpool salt, kerosene oil, bacon sides and shoulders, English mustard, vinegar, mackerel, concentrated lye, Orleans and fancy syrup and molasses, assorted English crackers and biscuit, condensed milk, parlor matches, Irish potatoes, leaf lard, assorted popper, sugar, flour, pearl grist.

sugar, flour, pearl grist, FURNITURE.

Finest walnut office chairs and deaks, Continental chairs, washtiands, hatracks, marble top washtands, wardrobes, library tables, marble top sideboards, book canes, hair seat rocking chairs, large and small easy chairs, marble top bureaus, saloon tables, bechtsads, opera chairs, leather sent chairs, cane seat chairs, etnified back chairs, etniff back arm chairs, commodes, umbrella stands, large and small library bookersen, oval library tables, with carved lega; red and green raps lounges, finest plash valvat tates, tetes, finest walnut, fancy raps tete-attets, large and small gothic chairs, Presentials, green raps Franch lounges, large shelf back marble top washtands, counter deaks, hustands, marble top tables, shelf back marble top washstands, counter deaks, hatstands, marble top tables, crimson plant sofas, large tooking glasses, caperior refrigeratora, large willow chairs, towel racks, folding chairs, fine coffin, fine cradle, bed lounges, fancy fire soreens, extra large and heavy cotton mattresses, feather beds, feather bolaters and feather pillows, double apring mattresses, cots and mattresses, gilt mantel mirrors, finest English tapestry Brussels carpeting, finest three ply ingrain carpeting, English velvet rugs and door mats, English thread door mats, English thread door mats, English thread door mats, familian cilcoths and velvet hassocks, occos mats and matting, rich, heavy cornices, lamand matting, rich, heavy cornices, lambrequins, window shades and fix 222, large cords and tassels, brocatel curtains and trimmings, gold bound shades and spring rollers, gimps, white and checked patting.

Finest French velvets, extra fine large gray haircloth, silk damask, linen diaper table and wine cloths, Irish linens, bil-liard table cloths, linen towels, woolen liard table cloths, linen towels, woolen blankets, linen doyleys and nepitins, imported fiannels, insertions and edgings, finest dress goods, all kinds, honey comb quilts, Morsellies quilts, shawls, linen sheeting, pillow casing and shirting, cotton shirting, sheeting and pillow casing, imported kid gloves, ladies' satchels, men's white and brown hostery, linen cambrie handkerchiefs, ladies' hoods, cambries, ribbons of all unlities, fine plaid goods, extra long bath towels, pieces of crape, scissors, akirt braids and pins, baize, spool cotton, prints, tooth brushes, heavy comes, flax, buttons, whalebone, ginghams, hooks and eyes, boulevard skirts, "bustles," extra long stockings, chignons, "palpitators," garters, chemises, undervests, parazols and sun umbrellas.

CLOTHING. Fine overcoats, pasts, vests, coats, shirts, undershirts, drawers, socks, boots suspenders, collars, shoes, slippers, hat and caps.

and caps.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Gold watches and chains, rich sets of gold jewelry, diamond rings, diamond pins, gold lockets, charms, imger rings, necklaces, penoil cases, pens, breastpins, ivory handled knivas and forks, pocket and pen knivas, tea and table spoons, call bells, table forks, extra fine table castors, rich tollet sets, pocket pistols, Japanaci tea trays.

OUCKOO CLOCKS,
extra fine Helgium marble mantel clocks, French china vases, Freuch artificial flowers, ladies' fine work boxes, finest cologies, French extracis, Fronda water, gold and rubber pen holders and pens, pocketbooks, stereescopes and views,

writing docks, ladies porte mounaies, Freuch mantel clocks, key rings, tape measures, feather dusting brushes, plated spoons, baskets, Webster's Unablidged Dictionary, latest and most expensive literary works, drop lights, sixty-four light chandeliers, twenty-seven light chandeliers, six light chandeliers, five light chandeliers, four light chandeliers, three light bracket chandeliers, fine cornices with gilt eagles, fine shields and coat of arms.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Cost of arms,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Champagne glasses, salt callars, cup plates, decanters, tumblers, ornamental "cuspidors," extra fine punch mugs, fancy jamps, washbasins, soap boxes and trays, French china, coffee cups, dinner acts, caps and saucers, candlesticks, fine glass globes, decorated spittoons, tulir tollet sets and oval pitchers, rich cut glass globes with monograms.

PRINTING AATTER, &r

Warrants of arrest, (I) recognizances, summons, election tickets, contracts, articles of agreement, lodgs circulars, visiting cards, diaries, merocco memorandum books, perpetual calendars, packages finest initial note paper, reams Juniats paper, scrapbooks, envelopes, ink, mucilage, wall paper, bordering, lead percells, ruling pens, paper e-sights, letter clips bill files, rubber bands, paper cautells, sponge cups, envelope openers, inkstands, ink vents, slate pencils, rulors, magic ivory pencils, magic lesther pencils, magic black pencils.

Fine horses, mules, cavriance, bussies.

STOCK. Fine horses, mules, carriages, buggles

and harness.

BUNDRIES.

Egg coal, cords oak and pine wood, and-irons, fenders shovels, tongs, grate baskets, stores and pipes, coffee biggins, teapots, sauceyans, cooking stoves and utensils, the backets, wooden buckets, the cases, blacking, blacking brushes, jugs, bags, demijohns, lead pipes, lanterns, breems, fruit jars and elastics, kegs, wash tobs, wash boards, corkscrews, liop pails, dusters and dust pans, foot tubs, manilla paper, hand saws, files, axes, water coolers, granite chambers, bod pans, conten mins, axe-helyse, stove polish.

CONCLUSION.

Your committee feel assured that no language by way of comment, would add force to the simple statement of facts attending this era of revelry, embracing paculati, embezalements and robberies of a character hitherte unknown in South Carolina. The perpetrators are covered with infamy and disgrace, and should be pursued during their ratural lives with the sword of Justice hanging by a threat ever their hours.

Ent in justice to the housest targasses.

over their leads.

But in justice to the honest taxpayers of the State, what can be said to relieve those marchants and dealers who participated in their profits arising from such at upendous frauds? The testimony submitted shows that these persons either ware reckless of the information of the information of the many pla of the State, or winted at, or colleded with the robbers to desce the people—a collusion as humilisting in the facts are disgraceful and culpable. We regret to place this on record; but it is true, and the facts are proved justify your committee in joining with the good people of the State in denouncing such conduct now and forever.

JOHN R. COCKRAN, Chairman, H. A. HERTES.

Un part of Senare.

On part of Senare.

S, DIBBLE, G. MULLER, J. G. BLUE, On part of Louge